

WERE BLOWN TO DUST

Sampson Again Batters Santiago Forts.

MORRO ALONE WAS SPARED

Vesuvius Buried Charges of Dynamite in the Bay—Arm of the American Gunners Was Unsurpassed—Thousands of Projectiles Thrown.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 18.—Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others, many guns were dismantled. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly. Most of the guns were deserted.

Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed the Spanish loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite

in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5:25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works east of the entrance to the harbor. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry.

It was a magnificent spectacle. Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The measured crash of the big 13-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane.

A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain in front of the Spanish gunners. Their guns responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool, nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunnery of the Americans. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The admiral's ordinance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to elevate the guns so as to shorten the trajectory and thus secure a plunging fire. As the shells in the preceding bombardment dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far over the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

In 15 minutes, one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the em-

HALF WAY REST.

Honolulu Warmly Greets Transports With Volunteers.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—The steamer Miowera arrived today from Honolulu, from which port she sailed June 10. She brings advices as follows:

The United States transports City of Peking, Australia and City of Sydney arrived at Honolulu together June 1. As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people, and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm has never been witnessed in Honolulu.

When the vessels docked it was late, so the order was given to allow no one ashore, but the next morning about half the troops were allowed to land. During the day they were given the freedom of the city. The men visited Waikiki and other points of interest, and had a pleasant time generally.

At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. During the reception, the steamers and the grounds of the executive building were thronged with people.

June 3, the soldiers were entertained on the grounds of the executive building. President Dole was on hand to welcome them. The utmost freedom prevailed, the affair being very informal. To each man the chief executive gave a word of welcome to Honolulu. An outdoor luncheon was served by the ladies of the city.

The transports left for Manila June 4. The Charleston steamed outside and waited for the fleet, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port they took in the neighborhood of 1,600 tons of coal.

Of the 2,500 men among the various vessels, but two desertions were recorded, and they were from the Oregon regiment. Two men were left behind, one of whom was discharged for disability, and the other is in a local hospital.

The voyage down was pleasant, and the vessels traveled abreast most of the way, although it was necessary for the City of Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney.

Eight cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck, and the surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessels arrived.

Three Kamehameha school students, all native Hawaiians tried to enlist with Colonel Summers, of the Oregon regiment for the trip to Manila. The boys were worked up over the war, and were immensely enthusiastic in their American sentiments. Four men, regular members of the Hawaiian army, joined the United States forces at Honolulu. They went on board the Peking and were enlisted at once.

It was given out officially that the Bennington would not leave port until the arrival of the Mohican. The Bennington will go to Mare island to be cleaned, and then will be sent to Manila as a fleet convoy.

While the United States troops were in Honolulu, over 7,000 letters were written by them. The postage, amounting to \$141, was paid by the Hawaiian government. Most of the writing was done in the legislative halls. The stationery was furnished free of charge.

THREE NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.

The Navy Department Advertises for Proposals.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department today issued advertisements calling for proposals for the building of three great battle-ships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These bids will be opened at the department September 1, and 34 months will be allowed for the completion of the ships after contract. That is the maximum, but bidders are invited to specify the time within which they can complete the construction, which indicates the department's intention to regard speedy construction as one of the determining factors in awarding the contracts. The time allowed by the department is about three months less than the period fixed in preceding contracts for the construction of vessels of this class.

Park City, Utah, Burned.

Salt Lake, June 21.—A special to the Tribune from Park City, Utah, says: Tonight the ideal mining camp of Park City is a mass of unsightly ruins, the fire to which it succumbed beginning at 4 o'clock this morning and continuing with awful fury for nearly eight hours. Park avenue has sustained losses that cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy. The Chinese quarter is completely wiped out and not a dwelling remains on Raw hill.

The estimated loss is about \$1,000,000, with light insurance, which is distributed among a large number of companies. The actual figures cannot be obtained tonight.

Killed by Lightning.

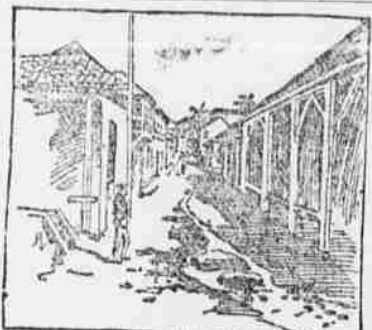
Jacksonville, Fla., June 21.—When about to go in bathing at Palatte beach today James Gatewood, stevedore of General Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va.

FORT REDUCED.

Sharp Engagement at Calmanera—Spaniards Were Driven Out.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, via Kingston, June 18.—The brick fort and earthworks at Calmanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished today by a terrific bombardment conducted by the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 P. M. and the bombardment lasted an hour and a half.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the bay and opened with her five-inch guns, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw in some 12-inch shells, tearing down the



STREET SCENE IN SANTIAGO.

wall of the fort and throwing bricks and mortar 80 feet in the air.

After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead shelled the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort, they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bushes opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this evening and escaped after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour without the loss of a man. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the forts for mines and had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the how gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime, the enemy was firing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

Tricks of Guerrilla Warfare.

Guantanamo, via Kingston, June 18.—However unpleasant the experience, the landing of a small detachment of marines, mostly raw men, in the enemy's country, has taught some lessons to the officers and men here, and possibly also to the authorities at Washington. It has shown the Spaniards to be daring bush fighters, and it has proved that every American camp must be compactly built and as well protected to resist night attacks as though in the Apache country. It has developed several small defects in the navy guns under service conditions, and it has shown that given a free rein with repeating rifles 500 nervous troops can waste 10,000 rounds of ammunition, killing shadows, in a single night, and not think even then they have done much shooting.

Though the 16 Spaniards found by Lieutenant Neville's men were regular uniforms, most of those men in the daylight attacks wore scarcely anything except big plantain leaves bound around their foreheads in lieu of hats. This acted as an effective disguise in the bush. Others, stripped to a pair of dirt-colored trousers, tied branches around their waists, reaching shoulder high, and moving very cautiously, they could even cross open ground without being detected, though some of them were caught at the game.

Another trick was to make a moving screen of two or three big palm leaves, almost impossible to detect where stunted palm everywhere rises out of the chapparal.

The Cubans were most useful in pointing out these tricks. There are 60 of these men now in camp, mostly negroes, with Cuban officers. They are hawk-eyed woodmen, breaking even with the Spaniards in every device of bushcraft. The American marines at first were inclined to discount this, but this morning they spoke enthusiastically of their auxiliaries for their daring. At night, in skirmish time, the marines say the Cuban auxiliaries go through the bush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

Violating Neutrality Laws.

New York, June 18.—A Herald dispatch from Gibraltar says: The Spanish steamer San Augustin, of the Trans-Atlantic line, has arrived in ballast from Cadiz. She is taking coal, presumably for Cadiz and the Camara squadron. The American consul has lodged a protest.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

(Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.)

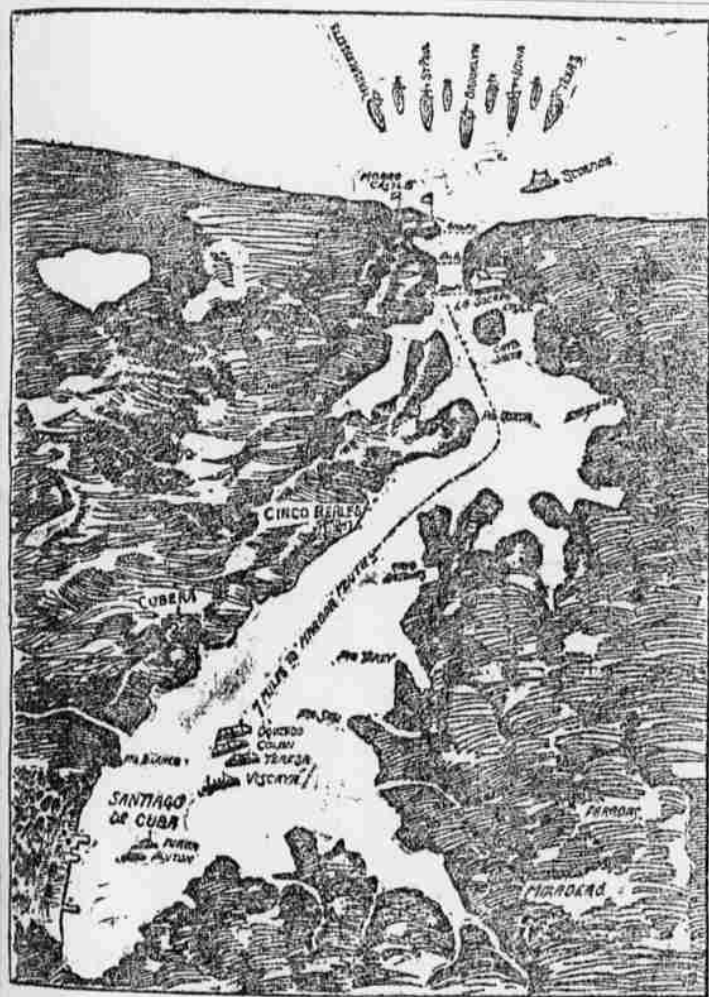
Professionals are now of the opinion that there are but two considerations in the market, the crop prospects and the stocks. They believe that the price of July will be particularly affected by the conditions likely to make the winter wheat harvest an early or late one. The general sentiment is rather bearish on the price, but it is borne in mind that with less than 1,000,000 bushels contracted at Chicago, conjecture, even without any manipulation, could easily be created. A rainy night might delay the harvest so as to cost a July short seller a good deal of money. The feeling as to September and December is that anything around 80 cents will be a high price unless the crop prospect is disturbed in an important way. With these futures it will make little difference whether the harvest is late or early. If a crop of 700,000,000 bushels, or even 600,000,000 bushels is secured, it is taken for granted a price anywhere around 80 cents is too good to expect. Wheat speculators know very well that crop conditions abroad are as important to the price as the conditions at home; and so when they talk of 80 cents as a high price they presume the continuance of good harvest prospects the world over. That is the outlook now, although there are some complaints of unreasonable weather on the continent, just as there are of "rust and chinch bugs in Kansas." There never has been a year without some complaint from some quarter or without some crop mishap. So far, however, the harvest outlook is in a general way a fine one the world over. Each week now finishes a large wheat area, and in three weeks the result of the entire winter wheat crop will be settled.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; Valley and Bluestem, 74c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.75; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choloe white, 42c; choice gray, 38c@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22; brewing, \$24 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$17. Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$10@11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 15c@16c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 32c@35c; fair to good, 25c@30c; dairy, 25c@30c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 12c@13c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@4; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, young, \$4@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11c@12c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 25c@35c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$1.00@1.50 per sack. Hops—5@12c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4c@6c. Wool—Valley, 14c@15c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8c@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6c@8c; spring lambs, 10c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.50; dressed beef, 5c@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 5c; small, 6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$11@12 per ton; natives, \$8@10; California potatoes, \$1.50@2 per 100 pounds. Beets, per sack, \$1.25; turnips, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.25; house lettuce, 45c; radishes, 12c@15c. Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$5; choice, \$2@2.50; seedling oranges, \$1.50@1.75; California navels, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; strawberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 7c@12c; dairy, 12c@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 11c@12c; Eastern cheese, 12c@13c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8c; cows, prime, 7c@7c; mutton, 8c; pork, 7c@8c; veal, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 14c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 9c@10c; steelhead, 7c@8c; salmon trout, 9c@10c; flounders and sole, 3c@4c; herring, 4c. Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25; per gallon, sold, \$1.80. Wheat—\$20; feed wheat, \$28. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$28. Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$24. Flour—Patent, \$4.75, bbl; straights, \$4.50; California brands, \$5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$5. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$15@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

cruiser Vesuvius last night at midnight was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the fire of a titanic furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of the Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

The charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large, and it would not be surprising if one or both torpedo-boats were destroyed.

The third charge exploded with terrific force on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay, the entrance to the harbor looked, in the black night, like a door opening into the fire of a titanic furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of the Cayo Smith, and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

Admiral Sampson issued orders for the bombardment last night. Coffee was served to the men at 3:30 this morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called to quarters. The ships steamed at five knots to a 1,000-yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cables' length separated them. They were strong out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagship on the right and the Massachusetts on the left flank.

The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on the opposite flanks close inshore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got into position it was still too dark for any firing. The admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns

placement with a 1,000 pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out, and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber carried out of the side of the battery went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries to the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 1,500 yards of the shore and played a tattoo with her long 10-inch rifle, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely in the muzzle, lifting it off its foundations and sending it sweeping somersaults into the air.

After awhile Admiral Sampson signalled the ships to temporarily cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries.

When the order came at 6:20 to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for 10 minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wake.

Throughout the bombardment the Vesuvius and the Porter, by the direction of the admiral, lay outside of the right flank.

The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships, carrying messages.

At the close of the action a stream of multi-colored flags floated from the New York, generally complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans.

The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly from ship to ship until every jackie in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling.